



Washington

LABOR MARKET



Washington State
Employment Security
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In cooperation with the
Employment and Training
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Highlights

... And All Together Now

Washington's economy pulled ahead in January and February but appeared to lose ground in March and April. On the surface, it might be assumed that cutbacks in aerospace and adjustments in state and local government were beginning to extract a toll. But in reality, this was not true. The usual buildup in March simply did not occur this year because unseasonably mild weather kept employment inordinately high throughout many sectors during the winter months. April was impacted not only by this same weather phenomenon but also the removal of some 3,500 special election workers from a month before. The result pushed nonfarm employment down when adjusted for normal seasonal factors yet the tone of the economy in both months remained unchanged.

Basically, Washington's labor markets are continuing to edge forward. Job growth has been slow and most of the action is confined to services. However, prospects for a pick-up in the second half remain intact. Adding further weight to the picture of an improving economy is the fact that statewide unemployment turned around abruptly in April for the first time in two years. The national economy, meanwhile, is throwing off some solid signs of strengthening - GDP was boosted in the first quarter, consumer spending has taken off, industrial production is rising, consumer confidence is building, and the index of leading indicators has gone up for four months in a row. There is a good chance, from this vantage point, that Washington is simply following suit.

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, dropped sharply in April. But it was the direction rather than the magnitude of the change that was important. Statewide joblessness had been inching steadily up ever since mid-1990 and even a gradually improving economic trend in recent months failed to turn the tide. Then in April, the statewide unemployment rate shifted abruptly from a five-year high of 7.8 percent in March to 6.8 percent - the lowest in five months. The national average also fell over the month from 7.3 percent to 7.2 percent. The turnabout was dramatic.

In all likelihood, a combination of factors were at work. The cumulative effects of rising employment probably kicked in at long last. Unemployment traditionally lags the turning points of the economy and the timing was about right. Secondly, mild weather this year advanced the maturing of early crops anywhere from three to four weeks making for early hiring of seasonal farm and food processing workers throughout the state. The same is true for other outdoor activities as well. And finally, gradual improvement in the economies outside the state has lessened the flow of net immigration into Washington. This is a pattern which typically lags the economy up to a year.

The sharp drop in unemployment between March and April will not likely to be repeated anytime soon. More normal movements in the magnitude of less than half a percentage point should be expected when these data are adjusted for seasonal fluctuations. In the past two years, month-to-month changes in Washington's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate have averaged roughly two-tenths of a percentage point per month from a low of 4.5 percent in June 1990 to a high of 7.8 percent in March of this year. The same should be expected in a downturn, providing this point in time indeed marks a turning point. We'll have to wait and see.

Resident Civilian Labor Force
Employment and Unemployment in Washington State

	Apr 1992 <i>Preliminary</i>	Mar 1992 <i>Revised</i>	Apr 1991
<i>Seasonally Adjusted:</i>			
State Unemployment Rate	6.8%	7.8%	6.2%
National Unemployment Rate	7.2%	7.3%	6.6%
<i>Not Seasonally Adjusted:</i>			
Resident Civilian Labor Force	2,598,800	2,525,000	2,486,600
Employment	2,420,300	2,314,000	2,331,900
Unemployment	178,500	211,000	154,700
Unemployment Rate	6.9%	8.4%	6.2%

Source: Employment Security Department; Bureau of Labor Statistics

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased by 13,800 workers in April to a level of 2,180,000. The gain was spread evenly throughout the economy with the notable exception of government where a 3,100-worker net loss was attributed principally to the withdrawal of short-term election workers from a month before. Seasonal gains pushed up activity in construction (+4,800), services (+3,600), and trade (+5,800) by amounts equal to or greater than a year before. If adjustment is made for the special election impact, seasonally adjusted employment in the state heightened by 1,000 workers in April.

Some of the biggest improvements for the month came in business services (+1,300) and general building construction (+1,200). Both of these sectors tend to lead the

economy. And both at present appear to be responding to a variety of impacts. Hiring of temporary workers is oftentimes a clear sign that demand has indeed quickened. This is typically followed by direct hiring in the industry with a lag of anywhere from two to three months.

Housing construction began awakening from the dead as interest rates plummeted dramatically starting in late-1991. Single and multi-family starts in the state as evidenced by building permits were up 40 percent over the year in April. The strength in housing to date has basically stabilized construction employment after better than a year of progressive decline. And the spinoff from housing throughout the economy is significant.

Industrial Payrolls Borrow Time

Meanwhile, manufacturing employment in the state was boosted by 2,400 workers in April. A great deal of that expansion resulted from early timing of the state's asparagus crop which ratcheted up the number of workers in food processing by 2,800 over the month. Accelerated harvests will be the norm this year. Mild weather has advanced the growing season in the Pacific Northwest anywhere from three to four weeks. And the pattern cuts virtually across the board.

Labor availability, in this kind of setting, looked like it might be problem. However, there has been no real issue in central and eastern Washington. The agricultural work force east of the Cascades has become increasingly less migrant over time thanks in large measure to a settling-in process which has occurred as a result of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act. Growers in these areas are able to tap a relatively firm labor pool.

The early experience for western Washington, however, proved to be somewhat different. Timing is everything with respect to berries and most of the workers in the berry fields are local youth. By the time strawberries were ready for picking, for example, schools were still in session. Further compounding the situation was the fact that this represented the first year of the amended state Department of Labor and Industries' child labor law which effectively

restricts the number of hours per week that children can work. The result was a crunch.

More Of The Same

For the rest of manufacturing, it was business as usual. Those industries showing a pickup for the month included textiles and apparel (+200), printing and publishing (+200) and transportation equipment other than aerospace (+300). Specifically, shipbuilding and boatbuilding were positive. But no significant change occurred in lumber and wood products.

Aerospace, on the other hand, continued to draw down by 1,200 workers in April. This represented the sharpest drop in the job count for the year to date, which has averaged 400 workers a month since the first of the year. The cumulative total now stands at 2,500 leading to an expected 6,500 reduction for the year as a whole. Outside of Boeing, there is no way of knowing whether that target will be reached. However, the pattern thus far seems to be pretty much cast.

Year-Over-Year Comparisons Hold The Line

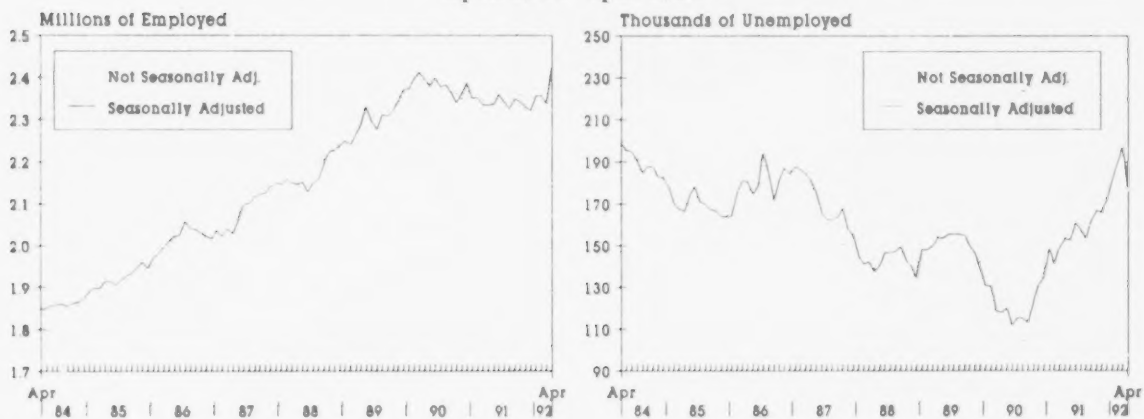
Over the year, Washington's nonfarm wage and salary employment was up 30,500 workers in April - virtually unchanged from the average of the past six months. The margin heightened abruptly in the first quarter owing to comparison against a falling trend a year before. But the spread is now taking a truer reading of the economy as the base moves along comparable lines.

Losses over the 12 months have been largely confined to selected sectors of manufacturing. The most recent period showed lesser employment in aerospace (-2,600), industrial machinery (-1,100), and primary metals (-700). Gains were posted in food processing (+1,200), textiles and apparel (+800), and miscellaneous manufacturing including sporting goods, electronic video games, and signs and advertising displays (+400).

For the most part, it has been services (+18,100) and government (+10,700) that have moved the economy forward. Both continued to show strong employment growth

over the year in the latest month. Standouts within these sectors were health services (+7,300) and business services (+3,100), in particular. Construction (+800) was up only slightly, and wholesale and retail trade (+1,800) displayed a mix of give and take. General merchandising (-1,100) was off due to restructuring which has taken place recently in that industry at the same time that employment continued to mount at a respectable pace in area food stores (+2,700) and eating and drinking establishments (+1,000).

Washington State Total Resident Employment and Unemployment April 1984 - April 1992



Source: Employment Security Department

AREA TRENDS

Looks Like A Thundering Herd

All areas of the state moved in tandem in April. Unemployment dropped uniformly across counties and regions as the *ides of March* passed into the *blush of spring*. Higher activity in construction and throughout most of the services sectors of the economy pulled unemployment down by roughly one-and-a-half percentage points on average in the metropolitan areas. The Seattle PMSA skidded to 5.6 percent; Tacoma to 7.2 percent; and Spokane to 6.1 percent against a statewide average for the month (not seasonally adjusted) of 6.9 percent.

But it was the agricultural economies that fared the best. Area unemployment for all of eastern Washington dropped

nearly three full percentage points in April from 11.3 percent to 8.5 percent of the work force. Illustrative were jobless declines in Yakima (from 15.3 percent to 11.9 percent); the Franklin County portion of the Tri-Cities (from 15.8 percent to 10.3 percent); and Walla Walla (from 10.2 percent to 5.6 percent). Neighboring Columbia County saw a tightening from 20.6 percent to 7.4 percent. Many eastern Washington counties, unlike the balance of the state, are now posting unemployment levels slightly below last year.

The timber-dependent economies, likewise, witnessed seasonal improvement in April. The average unemployment rate for those counties with a substantial forest products orientation dropped two percentage points over the month from 13.0 percent to 10.8 percent. The average, however, remained well above a year ago.

Unemployment Rates by Geographic Areas State of Washington

Areas	Apr 1992	Mar 1992	Apr 1991
Washington State Total	6.9%	8.4%	6.2%
Metropolitan Areas	6.4%	7.7%	5.7%
Log & Lumber Areas	10.8%	13.0%	9.9%
All Western WA Areas	6.4%	7.6%	5.6%
All Eastern WA Areas	8.5%	11.3%	8.6%

Source: Employment Security Department

INDUSTRY NOTES

BPA Ups Its Forecast

The Bonneville Power Administration, no longer cushioned by a sizable surplus, has jacked up its forecast of electrical energy shortfall over the next ten years by 150 megawatts to 1,530 megawatts. Much of the addition was keyed to cut-backs in hydroelectric generation coming out of efforts to save threatened salmon runs on the lower Snake River. An estimated 300 megawatts of power would be needed to replace lost power on the Columbia River if a comparable plan being drafted by the Northwest Power Planning Council is officially adopted. Inter-regional exchanges are the first choice of preference for managing the shortfall. Other

potential options are co-generating plants at industrial sites, construction of natural gas-fired turbines to augment the hydro-based system, and incentives for enhancing conservation.

Once More With The Neighbor To The North

Issues with respect to Canadian lumber have once again reared their ugly heads. The U.S. Commerce Department ruled in May that Canada does in fact unfairly subsidize its softwood lumber industry by forest management practices which artificially lower the costs to producers in British Columbia. The department set the countervailing duty rate at 6.5 percent. Then in June, the U.S. International Trade Commission followed suit by ruling that imports of Canadian lumber are injurious to U.S. forest products manufacturers. Final resolution will probably be effected sometime next year. Canada currently ships roughly \$2.6 billion in forest products annually into the states - a big piece of the pie.

Air Cargo Is Where It's At

While the commercial airline industry is hurting, air cargo traffic continues to build. Worldwide air freight is expected to grow nearly two-and-a-half times over the next decade. According to the Boeing Company's annual air cargo forecast update, a total of 365 additional large-capacity freighters, capable of carrying 50 tons or more, will be needed by 2005 just to accommodate expected growth. The company further predicted that 1,645 freighters would be in operation by the end of the forecast period compared to 858 currently. Boeing builds an all-cargo version of the 757 and will deliver the first 747-400 jumbo jet freighter next May.

Paccar Trucks Turn The Corner

Bellevue-based Paccar, after a wrenching year in 1991, faces a far brighter outlook in 1992. Overall sales are expected to increase 15 percent to 115,000 units after declining 20 percent last year. Paccar held a 23 percent market share of U.S. truck sales in 1991, with Navistar International at 22 percent, Portland based Freightliner at 20 percent, and Ford, Mack, and Volvo with about 10 percent each. Company spokesmen look to a growing number of truck

owners to replace older rigs with more fuel efficient models such as Peterbilt and Kenworth produced by Pacar. And an improving national economy should boost overall freight shipments in the months ahead. Pacar had laid off 90 workers at its Kenworth plant in January as truck production slipped from 27 to 20 units a day.

NATIONAL INDICATORS

Manufacturing Up, Up, And Up

The nation's industrial production rose in April for the third consecutive month. Good news! Output moved up 0.5 percent over the month after climbing by 0.4 percent in March and 0.5 percent in February. The uptick over the past three months has recouped much of the drawdown from October to January when manufacturing faltered again after a summer of improving health. Gains in April were widespread throughout both consumer goods and business equipment with a sharp uplift in auto production.

And More Of The Same On The Way

At the same time, the index of leading indicators posted another solid 0.4 percent increase in April - the fourth monthly increase in a row. This measure of 11 key indicators, designed to foreshadow future economic activity, continues to point in the direction of a slow but sustained recovery over the next several months. Four of the data sets making up the index rose sharply over the month, with the largest contributor being an increase in prices of sensitive production materials spurred by a pickup in overall consumer demand.

Past Is Better Than Prologue

In the second and final revision, the Commerce Department upped the first quarter estimate of real Gross Domestic Product to a 2.7 percent seasonally adjusted annual rate - the best in two years. The initial estimate was 2.0 percent. Most components of GDP were revised upward, although some of the steam was taken out of the strong rebound in consumer spending. A separate report adjusted corporate

profits higher than previously reported: up 11.3 percent in the first quarter rather than 8.0 percent.

No Push-Pull To Pass-Along Here

Meanwhile, inflation continues under wraps. Producer prices rose a modest 0.2 percent in April - matching the small rise in both February and March. Energy prices were up but food prices fell. Excluding the volatile food and energy sectors, producer prices for finished goods were up a like 0.2 percent. And at the consumer level, prices paid for goods and services by the average household rose equally by a slim 0.2 percent in April.

Prepared by Dennis Fusco, Chief Economist

Consumer Price Index

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1982-1984 = 100)

	Indexes			% Change From	
	Apr 92	Mar 92	Apr 91	Mar 92	Apr 91
U.S. City Average	139.5	139.3	135.0	0.1%	3.3%
Seattle†	Jul-Dec 1991	Jan-Jun 1991	Jul-Dec 1990	Jan-Jun 1991	Jul-Dec 1990
	135.2	133.0	129.4	1.7%	4.5%

†The index for Seattle reflects prices in King, Pierce, and Snohomish Counties.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers in Washington State, Place of Work¹

In Thousands, Not Seasonally Adjusted

Industry					Numeric Change	
	Apr 1992 (Prel)	Mar 1992 (Rev)	Apr 1991 (Rev)	Mar 1991 (Rev)	Mar 1992 to Apr 1992	Apr 1991 to Apr 1992
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary	2,180.0	2,166.2	2,149.5	2,134.2	13.8	30.5
Manufacturing	344.7	342.3	347.5	347.7	2.4	-2.8
Durable Goods	244.7	245.5	249.8	250.8	-0.8	-5.1
Lumber & Wood Products	35.8	35.7	35.5	35.3	0.1	0.3
Logging	8.5	8.5	8.1	8.0	0.0	0.4
Sawmills & Plywood	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.9	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	0.0
Stone, Clay & Glass	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.5	0.2	0.0
Primary Metals	11.7	11.8	12.4	12.5	-0.1	-0.7
Aluminum	8.4	8.4	8.9	8.9	0.0	-0.5
Fabricated Metals	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.7	0.2	0.0
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	18.8	18.9	19.9	20.2	-0.1	-1.1
Computer & Office Equipment	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.6	0.0	-0.4
Electronic & Other Electrical Equipment	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.5	0.1	0.1
Transportation Equipment	124.1	125.0	127.9	128.2	-0.9	-3.8
Aircraft & Parts	112.3	113.5	114.9	115.1	-1.2	-2.6
Instruments & Related	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.7	-0.2	-0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	6.8	6.9	6.4	6.6	-0.1	0.4
Nondurable Goods ²	100.0	96.8	97.7	96.9	3.2	2.3
Food & Kindred Products	37.5	34.7	36.0	35.1	2.8	1.5
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	13.5	11.1	12.3	11.1	2.4	1.2
Textiles, Apparel & Leather	8.5	8.3	7.7	7.8	0.2	0.8
Paper & Allied Products	17.7	17.8	17.7	17.8	-0.1	0.0
Printing & Publishing	22.3	22.1	22.4	22.5	0.2	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products ³	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	0.1	0.3
Petroleum, Coal, Plastics	8.5	8.5	8.7	8.5	0.0	-0.2
Mining & Quarrying	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.1	0.1
Construction	114.2	109.4	113.4	109.5	4.8	0.8
General Building Contractors	34.2	33.0	33.5	33.1	1.2	0.7
Heavy Construction, except Buildings	16.5	14.7	16.2	14.5	1.8	0.3
Special Trade Contractors	63.5	61.7	63.7	61.9	1.8	-0.2
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	111.8	111.6	109.5	109.4	0.2	2.3
Transportation	77.0	76.8	74.6	74.5	0.2	2.4
Trucking & Warehousing	30.0	30.1	28.8	29.0	-0.1	1.2
Water Transportation	10.0	9.8	9.3	9.0	0.2	0.7
Transportation by Air	15.9	15.9	15.3	15.5	0.0	0.6
Communications	24.5	24.6	24.9	24.9	-0.1	-0.4
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.0	0.1	0.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	517.9	512.1	516.1	510.3	5.8	1.8
Wholesale Trade	128.2	127.5	128.3	127.6	0.7	-0.1
Retail Trade	389.7	384.6	387.8	382.7	5.1	1.9
General Merchandise	36.2	36.9	37.3	37.6	-0.7	-1.1
Food Stores	64.5	63.5	61.8	61.4	1.0	2.7
Eating & Drinking	143.3	139.8	142.3	138.9	3.5	1.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	115.3	115.3	115.8	115.8	0.0	-0.5
Finance	50.7	50.9	50.8	51.0	-0.2	-0.1
Services	546.4	542.8	528.3	524.6	3.6	18.1
Hotels & Lodging	26.5	25.3	24.9	23.7	1.2	1.6
Personal Services	21.0	21.2	21.8	21.9	-0.2	-0.8
Business Services	84.9	83.6	81.8	81.3	1.3	3.1
Health Services	160.7	160.5	153.4	152.5	0.2	7.3
Educational Services	25.9	26.0	25.1	24.9	-0.1	0.8
Social Services ³	41.7	41.5	39.1	39.0	0.2	2.6
Eng. & Management Services ³	57.2	57.2	55.6	55.3	0.0	1.6
Government	425.9	429.0	415.2	413.4	-3.1	10.7
Federal	72.7	72.2	71.9	71.4	0.5	0.8
State	124.7	125.5	122.7	122.5	-0.8	2.0
State Education	65.8	66.7	64.7	64.9	-0.9	1.1
Local	228.5	231.3	220.6	219.5	-2.8	7.9
Local Education	123.7	123.9	120.2	120.1	-0.2	3.5
Workers in Labor-Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

²Workers excluded because of involvement in labor-management disputes.

³Data not comparable with previous years because of end-of-year industry code changes.

Date: 6/2/92
Benchmark: 1991

Resident Labor Force and Employment in Washington State and Labor Market Areas

Washington State
Employment Security Department
Labor Market and Economic Analysis

Washington Labor Market - 12

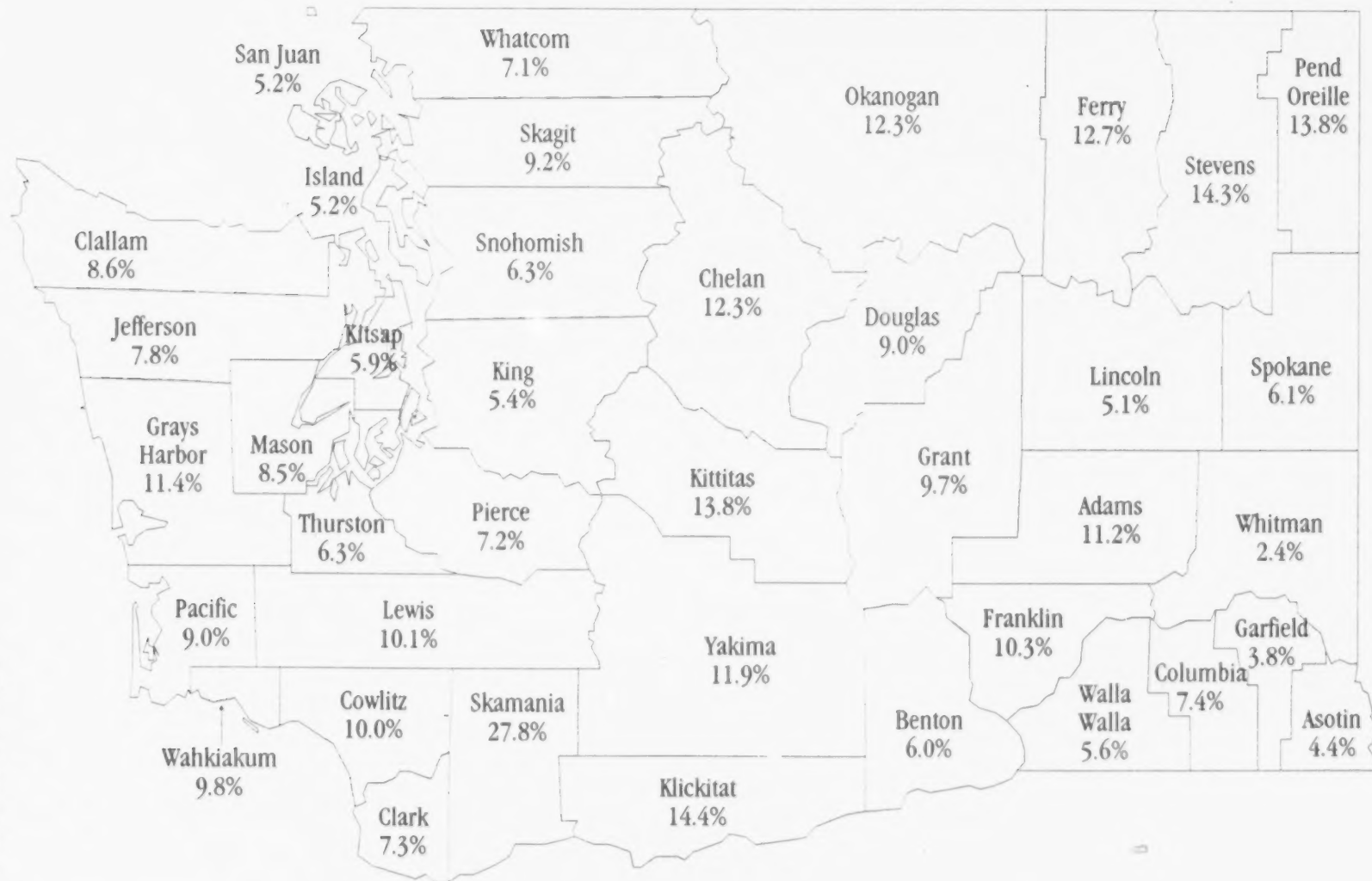
Not Seasonally Adjusted	April 1992 Preliminary†				March 1992 Revised‡				April 1991 Revised‡			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total	2,598,800	2,420,300	178,500	6.9	2,525,000	2,314,000	211,000	8.4	2,486,600	2,331,900	154,700	6.2
Bellingham MSA	73,100	67,900	5,200	7.1	70,400	64,400	6,000	8.5	69,200	65,100	4,100	5.9
Bremerton MSA	88,600	83,400	5,200	5.9	85,800	80,000	5,800	6.8	83,100	79,100	4,000	4.8
Olympia MSA	90,700	85,000	5,700	6.3	88,600	82,200	6,400	7.2	84,100	79,400	4,700	5.6
Seattle PMSA	1,149,000	1,084,700	64,300	5.6	1,119,600	1,046,200	73,400	6.6	1,107,300	1,053,600	53,700	4.8
King County ‡	906,000	857,000	49,000	5.4	882,100	826,600	55,500	6.3	872,800	832,500	40,300	4.6
Snohomish County ‡	243,000	227,700	15,300	6.3	237,500	219,600	17,900	7.5	234,600	221,200	13,400	5.7
Spokane MSA	182,100	171,000	11,100	6.1	176,400	162,400	14,000	7.9	171,900	162,200	9,700	5.6
Tacoma PMSA	266,900	247,800	19,100	7.2	261,500	239,400	22,100	8.5	254,700	238,500	16,200	6.4
Tri-Cities MSA	81,600	75,900	5,700	7.0	76,000	68,400	7,600	10.0	76,200	70,700	5,500	7.2
Benton County ‡	63,200	59,400	3,800	6.0	58,300	53,500	4,800	8.2	58,800	55,400	3,400	5.8
Franklin County ‡	18,400	16,500	1,900	10.3	17,700	14,900	2,800	15.8	17,500	15,400	2,100	12.0
Vancouver PMSA	132,100	122,500	9,600	7.3	128,400	117,300	11,100	8.6	128,300	120,300	8,000	6.2
Yakima MSA	103,000	90,700	12,300	11.9	101,100	85,600	15,500	15.3	98,300	85,900	12,400	12.6
Adams	7,830	6,950	880	11.2	7,600	6,270	1,330	17.5	7,640	6,760	880	11.5
Asotin	9,980	9,540	440	4.4	9,670	9,040	630	6.5	9,000	8,490	510	5.7
Clallam	25,500	23,310	2,190	8.6	24,500	22,000	2,500	10.2	24,380	22,520	1,860	7.6
Columbia	2,560	2,370	190	7.4	1,600	1,270	330	20.6	1,950	1,680	270	13.8
Cowlitz	39,840	35,840	4,000	10.0	38,780	34,430	4,350	11.2	40,470	37,500	2,970	7.3
Ferry	3,240	2,830	410	12.7	3,320	2,740	580	17.5	3,170	2,740	430	13.6
Garfield	1,050	1,010	40	3.8	1,040	960	80	7.7	990	950	40	4.0
Grant	29,910	27,020	2,890	9.7	28,390	24,630	3,760	13.2	28,690	26,050	2,640	9.2
Grays Harbor	26,900	23,820	3,080	11.4	26,140	22,740	3,400	13.0	27,040	24,160	2,880	10.7
Island	23,310	22,090	1,220	5.2	22,540	20,980	1,560	6.9	22,340	21,370	970	4.3
Jefferson	9,220	8,500	720	7.8	8,930	8,030	900	10.1	9,040	8,540	500	5.5
Kittitas	13,730	11,830	1,900	13.8	13,650	11,440	2,210	16.2	12,480	11,050	1,430	11.5
Klickitat	8,200	7,020	1,180	14.4	7,870	6,430	1,440	18.3	7,850	6,750	1,100	14.0
Lewis	26,930	24,200	2,730	10.1	26,240	22,950	3,290	12.5	25,710	22,950	2,760	10.7
Lincoln	4,320	4,100	220	5.1	4,120	3,790	330	8.0	4,290	4,080	210	4.9
Mason	15,680	14,350	1,330	8.5	14,980	13,500	1,480	9.9	14,120	12,930	1,190	8.4
Okanogan	18,030	15,820	2,210	12.3	17,620	14,810	2,810	15.9	17,100	14,800	2,300	13.5
Pacific	8,730	7,940	790	9.0	7,990	7,070	920	11.5	7,780	7,040	740	9.5
Pend Oreille	3,480	3,000	480	13.8	3,490	2,790	700	20.1	3,140	2,640	500	15.9
San Juan	6,700	6,350	350	5.2	6,260	5,800	460	7.3	6,450	6,260	190	2.9
Skagit	43,160	39,200	3,960	9.2	41,980	37,160	4,820	11.5	40,360	37,200	3,160	7.8
Skamania	2,410	1,740	670	27.8	2,280	1,630	650	28.5	2,400	2,020	380	15.8
Stevens	12,210	10,470	1,740	14.3	11,950	9,840	2,110	17.7	11,720	10,310	1,410	12.0
Wahkiakum	1,230	1,110	120	9.8	1,170	1,040	130	11.1	1,180	1,090	90	7.6
Walla Walla	24,130	22,780	1,350	5.6	23,200	20,840	2,360	10.2	23,330	21,440	1,890	8.1
Wenatchee Labor Area	43,740	38,840	4,900	11.2	43,200	37,800	5,400	12.5	41,410	36,680	4,730	11.4
Chelan County ‡	29,350	25,750	3,600	12.3	29,050	25,060	3,990	13.7	27,800	24,320	3,480	12.5
Douglas County ‡	14,390	13,090	1,300	9.0	14,150	12,740	1,410	10.0	13,610	12,360	1,250	9.2
Whitman	19,910	19,430	480	2.4	18,890	18,220	670	3.5	19,590	19,140	450	2.3

†Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. ‡Estimates are determined by using the Population/Claims Share disaggregation methodology.

Note: Detail may not add due to rounding.

April 1992 Unemployment Rates

State of Washington = 6.9%



Estimated Average Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing and of Nonsupervisory Workers in Nonmanufacturing Activities, Washington State

	Preliminary April Production Workers & Nonsupervisory Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Apr 92	Mar 92	Apr 91	Apr 92	Mar 92	Apr 91	Apr 92	Mar 92	Apr 91
Total Manufacturing Industries†	203,829	\$540.54	\$540.20	\$528.80	39.6	40.1	39.7	\$13.65	\$13.47	\$13.32
Selected Manufacturing Industries										
Lumber and Wood Products	29,484	\$481.20	\$483.14	\$456.11	40.1	40.6	39.8	\$12.00	\$11.90	\$11.46
Primary Metal Industries	9,172	\$590.22	\$587.55	\$573.75	41.8	42.3	42.5	\$14.12	\$13.89	\$13.50
Fabricated Metal Products	9,239	\$543.17	\$536.52	\$510.65	41.4	40.8	39.1	\$13.12	\$13.15	\$13.06
Machinery	18,282	\$439.56	\$439.39	\$429.00	39.6	39.8	39.0	\$11.10	\$11.04	\$11.00
Food and Kindred Products	27,119	\$389.11	\$404.83	\$365.06	37.2	38.3	37.1	\$10.46	\$10.57	\$9.84
Chemical and Allied Products	3,172	\$608.70	\$618.98	\$683.33	39.5	39.3	44.2	\$15.41	\$15.75	\$15.46
Transportation Equipment	52,980	\$706.34	\$717.46	\$672.40	40.9	41.4	41.0	\$17.27	\$17.33	\$16.40
Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries										
Construction	85,738	\$662.12	\$699.14	\$655.87	36.4	38.1	36.6	\$18.19	\$18.35	\$17.92
Wholesale and Retail Trade	452,966	\$300.83	\$303.37	\$257.84	31.6	31.8	29.3	\$9.52	\$9.54	\$8.80
(Includes eating and drinking establishments)										

†Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not exactly reflect the official US Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages." While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official US Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earning data.

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